Night's Dream.

DDEN MUSRE - Wax Tableans.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE - S. - The Stowaway. LYCEUM THEATRE-SIS-The Charity Ball.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-\$30-Aust Jack.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-2-Concert 8-Die

Meistereinger.
NEW PARK THEATRE-8-Little Pack. NIBLO'S GARDEN-S-A Midnight Bell.
PALMER'S THEATRE-8-15-The Gondollers. PROCTOR'S 23D-ST. THEATRE-8:15-Shenandoab. BTANDARD THEATRE-8-The Stepping Stone STAR THEATRE-S-The Senator. UNION SQUARETHEATRE-# 15-The County Fair. ATH AVENUE THEATRE-8-Impulse, 14TH STREET THEATRE-8-Peg. Woffington

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# New Pork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY 

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1890.

## TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- In the debate on the motion to adopt the report of the Parnell Commission in the House of Commons Major Saunderson was called a liar. - The French and Dahomans fought another battle in Africa, the natives being beaten with heavy loss. ==== Major Wissmann attacked and routed the Arabs in East Africa. = Many expressions of sympathy have been tendered to Minister Lincoln on the death of his son. = A Ministerial crists has arisen in Hungary over the question of naturalizing Kossuth. woman has written a threatening letter to the

Congress.-Both branches in session. == The Senate: Some private pension bills were passed; In executive session the consideration of the "leakage" of secret session proceedings was continued. === The House: A number of public The Ways and Means Committee heard arguments by brewers against increase in the duty on hops: the Civil Service investigation was continued before the House Committee; delegation of Chicago men had a conference with the sub-committee of the House World's Fair Committee, and satisfied the latter that Chicago had \$5,000,000 raised, and could furnish the \$10,000,-

Domestic.-Bishop Doane appeared in behalf of the Hendricks High-License bill before the Senate Committee on Internal Affairs. = Assemblyman Fish introduced a bill to make Capitol Commissioner Perry State Architect at \$10,000 a year A gale with heavy snow raged over the Middle and Eastern States. - The delegates to the convention of the National League of Republican Clubs were welcomed at Chattanooga. == The funeral of ex-Governor English took place at New-Haven. = The Redistricting bill was passed in Ohio. - The National League baseball schedules were completed.

City and Suburban.-Challenges will be sent to-day to the Earl of Dunraven, owner of the Valkyrie, by the owners of the Katrina and Shamrock for international yacht races here in the coming summer; the Volunteer going into commission Commissioner Gilroy made his report on the expenditure of another \$1,000,000 on paving the streets. = Coroner Levy continued the inquest into the death of Mary Zolki. - A public meeting in the interests of the New-York Free Circulating Library was held at Chickering Hall === The snowstorm caused little delay to traffic or telegraphic communication. - At the sale of trotting stock, the rest of the Rosemende stud, forty-four lots, brought \$95,725. == The officers of the Brooklyn Union League Club re-..... Stocks generally dull and firm, specials active and weak, all closing strong.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair, followed by cloudiness; slightly colder at first, and then slowly moderating. Temperature esterday Highest, 33 degrees; lowest, 13; average, 22 5-8

Despite a combination of adverse and vexa-Hous circumstances, the Republican mass-meet ing in Chattanooga yesterday under the aus pices of the delegates to the League Convention in Nashville was a complete success. Mr. Mc-Kinley was unavoidably absent through illness. and unhappily the Congressmen who were ex pected to form the major part of the speaking contingent were prevented by a railroad accident from arriving in time. The League was thus thrown back upon its own resources, and that these are neither few nor small was made plain by the success which crowned the meeting not less than the convention which pre

A cogent argument in favor of the Hendricks High-License bill was presented yesterday to the Senate Committee on Internal Affairs by Bishop Doane, of Albany. Without detracting in the least from the force of his address as a whole or depreciating one of its many good points, it may be said that the most interesting statement made by him was to the effect that the bill, if passed, will be signed by the Gov ernor. The Bishop did not give his authority for this assertion, but of course he did not speak unadvisedly. The statement will not fail to have due weight with the Legislature.

The extraordinary prices paid for trotting horses at the great sale of Mr. Rose's stud. which has been going on at the American Intract exceptional attention throughout the counstallion Alcazar, and \$24,100 for another

action would follow the purchase of Sunol. Axtell and Bell Boy at phenomenal figures, but there are no signs of it now. Nor is there any indication of a decline of interest in trotting. CASING-S-The Grand Duchess.

On the contrary, it is obvious that the interest in the breeding of trotting stock and in the development of this species of sport is greater of this mysterious "dilemma."

> A gratifying display of the interest which New-Yorkers feel in the Free Circulating Library was made at Chickering Hall yesterday The audience which gathered to listen to addresses in its behalf by Mr. Choate, President Low, Mr. Cleveland, ex-Judge Howland and Mr. Carnegie was large, and representative of the best elements in the life of the city. The Free Circulating Library, with its branches, is doing a most excellent work and deserves, not only the sympathy, but the practical support of all intelligent and liberalminded citizens.

The present Cabinet crisis in the Hungarian capital is likely to be fraught with grave consequences. In December, 1879, a law was passed by which Magyars forfeit their right of citizenship if they remain ten consecutive years abroad, unless absent on Government business. Under this law, the ex-Dictator and patriot Kossuth has lost all rights to Hungarian citizenship. The Parliamentary opposition at Pesth, seeing in this fact a possibility of attacking Prime Minister Tisza, whose Liberal majority is exceedingly small, started an agitation for the alleged purpose of securing an amendment of the law of 1879 in favor of Kossuth. The Premier, however, declined to yield to these demands. His views were indersed by the Emperor-King, who announced that he regarded the question not only in a political, but also in a personal light. Yet so much popular feeling has been aroused in behalf of Kossuth that the Prime Minister has been deserted by large numbers of his followers in the Liberal party, and even by several members of his Cabinet. Just now the relations between Francis Joseph and his Magyar subjects are more strained than at any time since his coronation at Pesth in 1867.

CONGRESS AND THE WORLD'S FAIR. The attitude of Chicago toward the World's Fair, and toward the country in connection therewith, would be exceedingly amusing if there were not so much at stake. The song of triumph has been cut short. The committee of the House of Representatives has been endeavoring to elicit a response to its urgent inquiries about that great and glorious guarantee fund. and about the plan of operations which was supposed to be in complete and perfect order. Yesterday Chicago was heard from. A delegation of representative men from that city conferred with the committee, and assured it that \$5,250,000 had been positively pledged, and that a guarantee fund of \$10,000,000 would certainly be raised.

We observe with regret that some of our contemporaries are urging Congress to adopt a course which would certainly result in disgracing the country. They insist that Chicage's nose must be held to the grindstone remorselessly, in order that New-York may enjoy the miserable revenge of seeing her rival fail. They say, in substance, that Chicago must be compelled to hold a World's Fair in 1892, ac cording to the strict terms of her bid for the contract, for the purpose of vindicating our title to the prize which we did not win. A more unworthy and calamitous outcome of a buildings appropriation bills were passed. == In | hopeful project was never brought into view It is impossible to believe that any consider able number of respectable persons can be beguiled into advocating such a proposition.

> evident that Chicago cannot create a World's Fair in two years which would not be a disgrace to the country, and therefore all idea of permitting her to make the attempt ought to b immediately and finally abandoned. But it is extremely doubtful if New-York can now control the action of one of the great political achieve, within the same time, so complete and satisfactory a triumph as the country has a right to demand. For this reason we do not to allow Chicago to make a fiasco in 1892 ought | price of Scotch warrants in England was about | new difficulties, but sell out as best they can to result at once in permitting New-York to run the risk of a partial success in the same year. The first concern of everybody ought to be to avoid the possibility of failure anywhere and at any time. If Congress is determined that 1892 shall be the year, then the only thing to do is to make New-York the place.

reversal of all that the vote on February 24 said and implied can be brought about, or inneed ought to be. The logic of the situation as we see it, is a postponement to 1893 or 1894. Then, if Chicago could promptly produce conclusive evidence of ability to carry out the undertaking, including an ample financial guarantee in hand instead of on paper, a suitable site and an efficient organization, she might reasonably claim the privilege of redeeming in sober earnest the promises she made in blind enthusiasm. But invaluable time should not be thrown away in waiting for such proof of capacity, and if, when a reasonable interval were still without form and void, as we be lieve they would be, then Congress should assign the great task to New-York, and thus give to the country and the world a definite and satisfactory assurance that it would be carried through to a triumphant conclusion.

CUTTING HOLES IN THE SAXTON BILL. Assemblyman Greene's amendment to the Saxton bill allowing an unofficial ballot to be used in case a candidate named on the official Any practical politician can see how easy it ticket and withdraw as much of it as they liked of profit. the day before election and then proceed with I their unofficial ballots to put into office a set of men entirely different from the set whose candidacy had been before the public during the campaign. This is only one of the many ways by which that amendment may be used for bad ends. The unofficial ballot can be justified in but one extreme-when a candidate has died. To allow its use in any other case is to open the door to all kinds of impositions frauds and annovances.

Of course. Hill was the man who dictated Mr. Greene's amendment. The Republicans at be maintained, or would not at any time be in-Albany easily recognize Hill's hand when he begins to operate. He is very fond of slipping their ruin, the American producers of pig-iron into a bill some little qualifying expression that apparently means nothing, but in reality Higher prices than are now paid would probmeans everything. Hill is not particular how ably rule most of the time. Lower prices would

existed a few months ago that a notable re- | sider it fully, he declined either to favor or oppose it. This explanation is much more satisfactory than that of Mr. Towne, who says that his action was deliberate; a "dilemma" was presented to his mind, and he refused to On the contrary, it is obvious that the interest grasp either horn of it. Mr. Towne should lose no time in explaining the precise character

A HUMBUG ECONOMIST.

In the campaign of last fall Governor Hill posed as an economist. He did so in virtue of the fact that he had vetoed a large number of appropriations which had been passed by the Republican Legislature of 1889. But a candid examination of the character of the item to which he objected must have convinced every fair-minded man that most of his vetoes were made in bad faith, were unjustifiable, were properly to be regarded as so many des perate attempts to shore up his own shaky reputation as a public official. He had come to be widely known as Whiskey's Governor: what more natural than that he should endeavor to efface, or, at all events, to distract attention from the name by masquerading for a little as a watchdog of the treasury?

One of the most senseless of these vetoes was aimed at the appropriation to remedy the defects of the Capitol Building and to prevent its deterioration. It needs no argument to demonstrate that not to provide for necessary repairs upon an immense structure like that is to be guilty of folly of a very costly kind. There may be an honest difference of opinion in regard to the wisdom of going on and completely finishing the Capitol in all its parts without delay; but there can be none touching the wisdom of taking care of the building as it stands. What would be thought of a private citizen who deliberately allowed his property to go to ruin? He would be regarded as eligible for a lunatic asylum. The Governor is not out of his head; the trouble with him is that he is a small, selfish and utterly unscrupulous politician. He must have realized last spring when he vetoed the Capitol Repair bill that he was doing an indefensible act, that he was pursuing a course which could only result in great injury to the most important of the State's public buildings. Why, then, did he kill the bill? There can be but one answer. He had determined to assume the role of an economist"-at all hazards. If he had really desired to do the taxpayers a good turn he would have signed the Vedder bill, which would have added something like \$2,000,000 to the public revenue. But the rum-power would not suffer him to do that.

The letter which Capitol Commissioner Perry lately addressed to Senator Sloan, and the Sen ator's trenchant comments upon it constitut an indictment of the Governor which his or gans will find impossible to quash. The Commissioner states that "\$75,000 is a low estimate of the damage to the building that is now yearly taking place for the want of of Mr. Perry's statements concerning the disgraceful condition of the building and the ruinago, and that the bill which the Governor vetoed was prepared to pay for the necessary repairs. Where do these two statements, the one by the Capitol Commission and the other by the chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, leave Hill?

reason that American consumers would thus which others are enjoying they also can share. swine, I have frequent communication with him comparatively few furnaces in the United perity of the West, gained through distance But we do not imagine that this complete | deliverable at \$14 per ton in Atlantic scaports | expense of Eastern farmers, and perhaps the naces yielding about half the American proif iron were selling at that price.

The Free Traders answer here, "The price could not be so low with an American demand to sustain the foreign market." But that is an evasion. The American demand would not exist nor influence the foreign market until American furnaces had been stopped. For the furnaces in this country are now producing at the rate of about 9,000,000 tons yearly, while the consumption here has never been as great. had elapsed, these indispensable requirements bave to undersell American producers long enough to stop the production by many of them. With the powerful organization they possess and the enormous stocks they have on hand, they could do this with ease, certain of an'immense profit later. By selling for a few months at prices not lower than those made last year in February, the British makers could shut up at least half the furnaces of this country, and then could sell their iron at whatever price they please. The rise in January to more than 66 shillings per ton is only a faint indication of the advance which might in that case be efballot withdraws or is ineligible was introduced | feeted, and with perfect impunity, for when an to give Tammany Hall a chance to steal offices. | iron furnace has once gone out of blast, it cannot be started again immediately, and will not would be for the Tammany bosses to name a unless the conditions promise some permanence

The result would be a peculiarly artificia market, in which the British iron-makers would have all the advantage. They could contro the price on both sides of the ocean. British manufacturers in league with them could buy largely at a period of sudden and temporary weakness, knowing that the price would advance whenever their demand had been supplied. They could effectually shut out competition of American manufacturers by putting up the price of raw iron at their convenience. With no certainty that the foreign price would tentionally depressed in order to accomplish would hardly venture to enter the unequal race.

it into their power to exact far higher prices.

THE FARMERS' TROUBLE. Why do Eastern farmers suffer? Why have prices of farm lands greatly declined, while many farms in some Eastern States are abandoned because their former occupants could not get a living out of them? A correspondent on this interesting subject is answered by "The New-York Sun" with pertinent suggestions, and yet not with thoroughness. That paper is right in saying that the farmers of these days live less laborious lives, enjoy more comforts and luxuries, and spend much more than their predecessors, while farm products have not advanced in value, nor have the resources of science been employed to multiply the productiveness per acre or per hand, as in other industries. It also says with truth that the protective tariff helps the farmer by creating near him larger home markets for his products But the greatest of all changes in his condition

remains to be considered. The farmer of to-day has to compete with the whole world. Instead of the sailing-vessels and high freights of forty years ago swift steamships and low freights now turn the Atlantio into a ferry. Instead of stages and canals, by which fransportation of bulky prodnets was limited, and for long distances economically impossible, thousands of freight-cars roll on steel rails past the farmer, bearing the products of every part of this vast continent. He used to raise wheat, and for the years 1853-1873, inclusive, it never sold lower than \$1 20 per bushel in this market, commanding most of the time from \$1.50 to \$3. Now Dakota farmers make a profit in sending wheat 1,700 miles by rail and selling it here at 85 cents. make butter and cheese, which now come in enormous quantities from Ohio and Illinois great cities, but now swift trains or swift steamers from the sunny . South deluge the markets with supplies some weeks earlier than be can produce them. He used to keep poultry, portation places at the command of Eastern inate our weather for the whole spring.

of doubt whether a distance-annihilating bat would prove an unmixed blessing. The farming distance for forty years, by the building of in 1857. railroads, and then by building other competing roads, and then by State regulations reducing charges, and now by an Interstate Comnecessary repairs for its restoration and merce law, until it has come to be a phenomenon preservation." Senator Sloan reports that all to get or to pay 15 cents per bushel for moving grain from Chicago to New-York, even in also winter, whereas 60 cents used to be charged | Count von Moltke's niece has just entered a convent ous loss to the people through its deterioration | thirty years ago, before the paper money era. at Prutz, in Holstein. were just as well known by that officer a year | Rates across the ocean have been correspondingly reduced, especially on freights this way, because of the great number of vessels which IRON AND THE TARIFF.

With an increase of only about one-seventh, or 1,000,000 tons, in the demand for pig-iron in Great Britain, the price had been advanced in January more than 60 per cent since Febru ary of last year, and to such figures that there ary of last year, and to such figures that there terest on land which costs \$10 per acre is only were recently hids for American from to be exin the demand, and the price has fallen 14 if the Eastern land is much of it cheaper, it bested a table on which his collect has fallen 14 if the Eastern land is much of it cheaper, it bested a table on which his collect has lies. He is deside a table on which his collect has prive consected that lies. He is deside a table on which his collect has prive consected that lies. He is deside a table on which his collect his prive consected that lies. He is deside a table on which his collect his deside a table on which his collect his deside a table on which his collect has freeze in the deside at table on which his collect has freeze in the prive consecution. He is deside a table on which his collect has freeze in the deside at table on which his collect has freeze in the last his collect has freeze in the than equal to 200 miles by rail.

It is perhaps unfortunate for many Eastern secure cheaper raw materials. A year ago the | So many make little effort to overcome the 810 per ton, so that with freight and com- and go West. Application of science and inmissions paid the iron could be delivered in vention to the processes of agriculture makes this country at not more than \$14 per ton, nor little progress, naturally, where the most enwas this the lowest mark, for the year before ergetic and enterprising have such inducethe price had been \$1 lower. But there are ments to seek new fields of labor. The pros. ye are. States which could compete with foreign iron annihilation, has been gained largely at the cost of transportation has created new condiduction, or 4.000,000 tor\*, would have to stop tions for farm-owners of the East, to which many have not yet found means to adapt them-

The West End Association of this city has the true story. petitioned the Board of Aldermen to change the name of Ninth-ave, above Sixty-fourth-st. to "Columbus Avenue," and of Tenth-ave, above Seventieth-st to "Holland Avenue." The petitioners call the only remaining numbered avenues on the West Side whose names have not already been changed. The British fron-masters would at the outset The petition is receiving many signatures, the proposed change being popular with those living your flour west of Central Park.

A correspondent of "The Sun" wants to know There is a natural fitness in the idea of landing cratic) party are always selected to manage it in Liberty. It may do the immigrants good, and can't mittee to rise to a question of privilege.

The canal across the Isthmus of Corinth appears destined to share the fate of that of Panama For the Civil Tribunal at Paris has just issued a judgment ordering the winding up of the Corinth Canal Company. General Turr, the comrade of Kossuth and of Andrassy in 1848, obtained a concession for the undertaking from the Greek Government in 1881, and King George cut the first sod in 1882, a French Corinth Canal Company having meanwhile been floated under very favor able financial circumstances. Since then it has been discovered that the estimated cost of \$6,000,-600 was totally inadequate, and that the capita would have to be trebled. The fiasco of the Panama Company, moreover, seriously affected the enterprise, which has now collapsed. As the canal would have saved a wide detour by sea, it is hoped that some means will be adopted for completing the partially finished work.

The greater includes the less-but not always. The testimony which Mayor Grant gave on Saturday before the Senate Committee on Cities proved conclusively that the knowledge possessed by the official head of our city government of city governmental matters by no means includes all the knowledge which lesser city officials possess.

The extraordinary prices paid for trotting horses at the great sale of Mr. Rose's stud, which has been going on at the American Institute for the last two-days, cannot fail to attract exceptional attention throughout the country. On Tuesday \$25,500 was paid for the left upon to take care' of the Green stallion Alcazar, and \$24,100 for another youngster. None of yesterday's prices approached these almost extravagant figures, allowing \$13,100 and \$10,000 were paid. The promisers of all the horses sold is \$2,712.

The extraordinary prices paid for trotting means everything. Hill is not particular how, which as eb tained only in spasmodic depressions contrived to ruin American producers.

This is the free-trade programme, to shut up him before recently one determined to go that the time, and they may be relied upon to take care' of the Green and Bankrupt American fundes and business of poultry-rained the manufacturers. It offers seductive hope of cheaper raw materials. In all probability in the promises? "Neither can the State," it adays that the was suddenly called on to vote on about the present American for the recent span more had the time. Lower price would have done in a thousand years.—Chleaso Mail. A young clergyman who had been born and throughout the craft of the time. Lower price would to ruin American producers.

This is the free-trade programme, to shut up him before its gets dangerously near that the time and the was suppositions resource, at may be relied upon to take care' of the Green and the sold really are keeping their eyes on him, and they have the time. Lower price would be really as would have done in a thousand years.—Chleaso Mail. A young clergyman who had been born and throughout the craft in the filme. Comercian from the time time. Lower his theories and brough the filme. The manufacturers and the time time to rain the promisers of paints who possessed the manufacturers. The hadden of an attitle church in the please store as a paying beautiful to ruin American from the business study and Chicago already has her hat in hand, and is

demand four or live times as great would put from the proceeds of the Fair." Of course. Many people will think, if the General Government must go into the Fair business, that it would etter do so at Washington rather than at Chicago.

> Edward W. Langdon, of Black Brook, writes to "The Albany Times" that the object of the Democratic party in 1892 will be to win the Ah, yes; and the object of the child who will cry for the moon in 1892 will be to secure that beautiful heavenly body. But, alas, neither of these objects will be successful.

> Our Democratio friends throughout the State are in high spirits. They find that they have made substantial gains at sundry points in the charter elections. The Democracy does well to let its joy be unconfined. Small favors thankfully received is a good motto-those who subscribe to it show that they are willing to put up with something less than the earth. To be sure the ecstatic state of mind into which the party organs have worked themselves is out of proportion to the size and significance of the results which are responsible for it. But it probably pleases Democratic readers, and no generoushearted Republican objects to seeing them enjoy themselves during an off year. A political organization which after a quarter of a century's retirement came into power in 1884, only to be cast out again in 1888, is entitled to forget its great sorrow in the presence of dime triumphs-if it

The occurrence of two considerable cold waves close together in the last few days is hardly a sufficient basis for believing that winter has finally arrived, and has come to stay. One swallow does not make a summer, nor does a pair of Arctic billows constitute a whole season of ice harvesting and sleighing. Nevertheless, those versed in such matters have a good deal to say about "types of weather," which, when fairly The Eastern farmer used to raise cattle. Now the cattle-cars and the dressed beef-cars bring time; the key to such phenomena being the tol-trial proofs, but Lalanne, unlike Haden, has included abundant supplies from Texas. He used to erably permanent distribution of tracts of high and low atmospheric pressure. Thus, during November, December, January and February last He used to raise vegetables for the markets of the barometer readings in the South Atlantic States were unduly high, and there was a notable succession of low areas coming eastward through Canada. But the Signal Service maps for a fortnight or so past have shown much high pressure that had recently prevailed along the Northbut now quick vessels bring 180,000,000 eggs ern frontier, while our low pressure storms have in a year from Canada and Holland. Seek in shown a disposition to come from the Rockies to what direction he may the farmer finds the the Atlantic across some or all of the Southern demand for his labor anticipated, narrowed, or States. Something like a readjustment of genwholly cut off, by the greater advantages of eral conditions has, therefore, taken place; but other climates, other States, or by the cheap it is premature, perhaps, to say that these changes, labor of other countries, which modern trans- so productive of cold, northerly winds, will dom-

#### PERSONAL.

Ex Governor Pingree, of Vermont, is talked of as the successor of the late Judge Chase as treasurer of Dart-

Mr. Claus Spreakles is visiting Forida, and has made the discovery that it is designated by nature to be a great sugar-producing State.

Mrs. Harding Cox, wife of the proprietor of "The regarded as the best amateur singer in London. She also writes songs.

Mr. C. B. Evarts, the Senator's oldest son devotes his attention to managing the big farm at Windsor, Vt. A prelate in attendance on the Pope writes: "The Pope is looking extremely well, has quite lost his farms. The farmers of the West and South cough, and has received a great many people this now have quicker and cheaper access to the forming their readers that his Hollness was at his la-

great markets of this continent than the farm- casp, he was scated in my presence taking a basin of

cently presented to him by his Parliamentary friends, The course which Congress ought to adopt is | Ported to England. Then came a slackening | land which costs 81pu per acre would be \$6. represents him scatted in a brown leather covered chair;

Hartford, Conn.; "There is preference was really for the town rather than the an old Irishman in Hartford, a friend of mine, for parties in and out of Congress who propose that farmers that they have been able to move, the duties on pig-iron shall be removed. They Western land is free and cheap. The benefits the latchens of our neighborhood for the fattening of the close of one of which, lately, I expressed to him the bope that he might live a good while yet and prepare many a fine pork for the market. Thank ye, Mr. Twichell, he replied; thank ye, but I think not. When a man's rising seventy five cars it's not many more pick hell fal. O'm in no incry to go; for I didn't do anything very had—any-incry to go; for I didn't do anything very had—anyway I didn't mane to. But O'm contint to stay-be-cause, Mr. Twichell, whin ye are here, ye know where

It is told at Washington that the other day two mischlevous young women in the same hotel as the lugalls family dressed up as Little Sisters of the Poor, and, for a lark, went from room to room, begging. and it is far within the truth to say that fur- end is not yet. But this great change in the Many lastes famed for their sweet manners gave them a sude reception, saying that they " could not tolerate a rude reception, saving that they could not foliciate teggirs. Senator ingalls received them politely, and, responding to their appeals for aid, searched in his pockets, but failed to find but s cents, which he cave them. Later on he informed one who was speaking of the visitors that "those two sisters were evidently novices," and was much amused on learning

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Weather repeats itself. If you don't believe it, just attention to the fact that Ninth and Teath are recall the winter of 1805, and you will see that it was very similar to this winter.

At It Again.—Watts—I've got a good one for you, Potts, me boy. What is the marked point of resem-blance between a Broadway blockade and a barrel of

nr flour!
Potts—Because you're an ass.
Watts—No; because they both make a hundred walt.
e?—(American Grocer.

why it is that "the blanked fools in the (Demo- those who come to the land of liberty at the shrine of a Presidential campaign?" This would seem to be a good time for the National Democratic Comshe has only a jersey to her back; as it is a New-Jersey, she has no reason to complain.

> The thermometer is down, Hurls his fey breath against our aching ears; While the dealer in hard coal Reloices in his soul. For the temperature has soothed his painful fears.

How our cheeks with health will glow As we wade through ice and snow. Provided Sergeant Dunn will make it last. As we think of days gone by When the temperature was high. We are thankful for stern winter's chilling blast. But it will not do to beast.

As our aching shins we toast, Or o'er our heads the polo-cap we slip; For the heat may come again, And our snow may come as rain Since the winter cannot long retain its grip. Whenever Gilbert and Sullivan bob up with

"Whenever Gilbert and Sullivan bob up with a new opera," said a round-town man, "the public hears a lot about R. D'oyly Carte. From the printing which is stuck up on dead walls one would think this rentleans owned Gilbert and Sullivan, body and soul, and that he touched a button whenever he wanted 'em is do anything. This may be all right, and I guess it is, but what I want to know is why does he fly that runny name! It doesn't belong to him. His own name is Richard Doyle McCarthy, and to my mind it's up and away better than the one he has taken in tow, what dye reckon he means by it?"

I told the gentleman that I guessed Mr. McCarthy knew his business, and I guess he does. His assumed name has attracted more attention than McCarthy would have done in a thousand years,—(Chleago Mail.

time of the year, but that he could have a dozen fine

Only Waiting.—There are over 3,000 American men and women waiting to come into possession of great fortunes left by English, French, Hollanders or Dutch, whose heirs they are, or have been led to believe they are, and at least twenty lawyers get a good, fut living by making fools of these alleged heirs. Not one of them will ever see the value of a red herring from any of these vast estates, which exist only on ice.—(Detroit Free Press.

"The Arena" says that the palmy days of Rome were the days of demagogues, brutal sports, licentiousness, and political trickery to shame the worst ward heeler of the present day. Maybe that is so; but we have ward heelers in this city who would have taught the old Romans several tricks in the noble game of

ward politics.

Democratic members of the House of Representatives now conceal themselves behind screens, so that the Speaker cannot count them; but thus far they have failed to screen their disreputable actions. They should crawl in a hole and pull the aperture in after them.—(Norristown Berald.

In Philadelphia there are not more than fifty wooden cigar-store Indians, against nearly a thousand a few years ago. The short-skirted ballet-girl is now the favorite cigar-store sign in the Quaker City. causes us to remark, O tempora, O mores!

In China the man who lives nearest the scene of a murder is accused of the crime, and he must prove his innocence, or cise stand the punishment. It doesn't rake a Chinese detective long to find a clew, and thus thousands of dollars are saved, if the accused is not. Should you go to China to reside, don't take up your residence "nearest" the man who has blenty of cnemies and ditto wealth.—(Norristown Herald.

## LALANNE'S ETCHINGS.

### MR. KEPPEL'S FINE COLLECTION.

The art of Maxime Lalanne, etcher and teacher of ching and a leader in the modern revival, may be studied at the gallery of Messrs. F. Keppel & Co. in the best collection of his work which has been placed before our public. The quality of the impressions declares itself at once, and there are few plates which cause a suspicion that the printer has in any way amateur will feel a sense of gratitude, even though the connoisseur be disappointed. But the states offer ample opportunity for connoisseurship. We can say in general terms that the various states of the plates are fully represented in this collection contributed by Messrs. S. P. Avery and Howard Mansfield, but the character of the collection as it came to us may be inferred from the fact that the proofs are those which Lalanne himself selected for xhibition in London in 1886, the year of the artist's death. These proofs were purchased from Madame Lalanne last year, and they appear now in an exn which is, as we are told, fourth that has been made of the The others collected etched work of Lalanne." were held at Paris, Bordeaux and Marseilles in the lifetime of the artist. These details are not of large consequence, but the presence of this exhibition in New-York instead of London serves to illustrate the

zeal of our collectors.

From his first appearance at the Salon in 1852 nearly to the time of his death Lalanne was a produc-tive worker in several fields of art. He was a master of charcoal, and his use of the pencil went far toward redeeming this medium from the popular charge of weakness. He understood engraving and drawing upon the stone, as well as etching. As an etcher ne was a master of frank, original expression; he was able to adapt his art to a purely illustrative purpose and he possessed the sympathetic quality which fitted him for the translation of the work of others. some of these plates show us that he could follow the very echnique of Daubigny as exactly as one of the "imi tative" school of wood engravers, or he could sug gest the firm modelling of Rousseau or the delicate gradations of Corot. Nevertheless, Lalanne's work as a reproductive etcher has been surpassed by many others, and it is as an original etcher that he has the greatest claim upon our interest. With the crafts-manship of his art he was thoroughly familiar, and et, compared with many later etchers, he was one of the simplest and frankest of artists. As a rule, he expressed himself in pure line, and it is surprising to to te the almost total absence of adventitious aids from his collection. Even dry point is employed but once or twice. There is a hint of the engraver's methods in the use of cross hatching in the shadows, but this simply shows the artist's preference for the use of As a matter of course, he used retroussage whenever there was occasion for the softer effect coaxing the ink out of the bitten lines, but there are many of these impressions which must have been the bare lines alone to tell in the printing. Lajanne is classified as a landscape etcher, but this

Meryon, he loved the buildings of old Paris, and like Haden and Whistler, he was attracted to river scenes

crowded with shipping and the life of the quays,

if we except a few shore pieces like "The Black Cows." and a genuinely English pastoral landscape and a few other views, we shall find that unsophisticated, or unhumanized nature, if the expression may be allowed, rarely attracted him. At the outset we are introduced to old Paris, to the quaint old "Rue des Marmonsets, where, according to the ancient tale of the "Theatre de Antiquities de Paris," there once dwelt a "murderous pastry cook," whose gruesome performance we forbeau Lalanne's simple but effective and even distinguished drawing. It shows the artist's tact in selecting his oints of interest, his purely suggestive treatment of sky and a characteristic use of shadow. The two etchings of houses in process of demolition in the houlevard St. Germain and the Rue des Ecoles exhibit the refinement and accuracy of the artist's drawing, and the straightforwardness of his method. The first state of the St. Germain is a monotone, but in the second the foreground shadows have been added to supply a contrast. In the "Rue des Ecoles," as in the "Ruins," No. 40, we see that the artist has obtained his shadowed foreground by strong cross-hatching, a conventional form for which some observers will pre fer less prominence. In the "Ecoles" we may n that the upper shadow on the left hall is abruptly ended by a line drawn across a curiously arbitrary a real device which is not employed below. unnecessary to analyze work so well known and so ad mirable as those two fine illustrations of direct, genuinely artistic etching. We see another phase of islanne's art in the graceful tree drawing of the "Neurity," and the still stronger "Environs of Paris." Every amateur knows Mr. Hamerton's somewhat querulous comments upon these plates, but the excessive gracefulness is hardly appa. and, and it is difficult to find a "want of woody quality" in the robust tree on the left. This plate is followed by the Bordeaux, frank even to badiness, the "Forn st. Michel," with its the interpretation of architecture, the Victor lings series, wherein the sindy of the firep ace shows ability to deal with still life, the refined draughtsmanship of the "St. Severin," the large "View of Paris from the Trocadero," which is open to the crarge of monotony; the impressive "Ruths," the "Richmond," a true English landscape, and the "Hordeaux in Whiter," a line example of tactful selection. Two shore scenes, "Near Houlgate" and the "Hack Cows," serve to illustrate Lalanne's Judgment in dealing with landscape, his tratified observation and his faculty of seizing upon the essential facts. Yet we find in other plates that this selection of essentials was frequently accompanied by a disinchination to emphasize his selections. Unlike many others, he cared little for strong contrasts, and the only contrast usual in his work is the indirect one between the dark foreground and distance, with a gradation between. We must pass over the "Souvenirs of Slerc," which exhibit several unusually free studies of effect. They seem more interesting in a way than the Victor Hugo scries, even though they are less refined, but it would be hard to make a full comparison. From Bordeaux we pass to Holland. There can be no question of the excellence of the drawing in the "Haatem," but even interesting in a way than the Victor Hugo scries, even though they are less refined, but it would be hard to make a full comparison. From Bordeaux we have a legation of the excellence of the drawing in the "Haatem," but even interesting in a way than the Victor Hugo scries, eve genuinely artistic etching. We see another phase of Lalanne's art in the graceful tree drawing of the his open attitude toward his work are so delightful that we may well hesitate to ask for anything different. Lalanne was the possessor of a style, and a distinctive style is a rare gift. It is remarkable that his sophistication and polish of manner should have been allowed so rarely to predominate over his theory of etching as a direct, rapid linear art.